MONI AL TAM THEFIT . MANIOUSE AND A TOUR MANY TOUR

TERRITORY NORTH-WEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORY of 1800 cooprised within its limits the present States of Olio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, of Oho, month, that time 50,240 inhabitants, the the aggregate population of these States in a instance of as large and as rapid an increase in ion and wealth, during the short period of by years, as this Territory " North-west of the River" furnishes.

In the year of Grace 1799, and of the Indepenlence of the United States of America the twentyfret, JOHN ADAMS, as Chief Magistrate, commis ioned Jacob Burnet, James Findley, Henry Vanderbergh, Robert Oliver and Daniel Vance as memhere of the first Legislative Council of the Territory "North-west of the Ohio River."

Jodge Vanderbergh, late of the ancient City of

Vincenses, Ind., and now deceased, was the of the Council, and the author of the fort Legislative "Address to the Citizens of the Territory." This Address is note-worthy, as extheing the condition, resources and expectations of the people of the Territory fifty years ago, and nest disclosure of the enduring foundations upon which the unprecedented prosperity of these States were laid, by the founders thereof. It is dated Dec. 18, 1799, and after alluding to the "arduous task" of framing laws to protect the rights and property of men scattered over so "extensive a tract of country," proceeds and con-cludes as follows:

"It must have been easily foreseen that the expehing on our entering upon the present stage of government would be considerable. To provide for these expenses a Land tax presents itself as the principal, and the only object of which we could avail ourselve. for this purpose. We conceive this the least burden some to the greatest class of citizens, as no small portion will be paid by persons living without the Territo-17, owning large tracts of land within.

oil, climate and navigable waters, present t the mind of observation and contemplation the most sing tiews and prospects of the future greatness and importance of the American Empire; but to realize ese advantages, exertions must be made which ar within the power of an industrious, enterprising and enmed people. Let the present generation set th aple by discountenancing idleness and dissipation, and on the other hand by encouraging industry, frugality, temperance, and every moral virtue—and in a few years the desert will disappear before the hands of industry, the fields will be covered with flocks, and the face of nature will blossom like the rose. Religion, morality and knowledge are necessary to

all good government, say the venerable framers of our Constitution; and to this great truth every man of liberal information will subscribe. The liberal grants of had from the United States, for the purpose of erecting and endowing an University and other Seminaries learning-for private schools and for the support of re-ligion-are advantages superior in these respects to those any other country can boast of, and no time will be lost in bringing these advantages into actual operation. To these advantages let us contribute, as far as we are able, that wisdom, knowledge and virtue may be widely diffused; let us inculcate the principles of hu maniy, benevolence, honesty and punctuality in dealing; sincerity, chastity and all social affections. Let it be remembered that the foundation of public prosperity and happiness must be laid in private families—overy red family is a little amiable community-and a great community made of such families must be prosperous and happy at home and respected abroad." Fifty years ago, within the presest limits of the

States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, there were only 50,000 inhabitants: and the log cubins of the enterprising pioneers and frontier settlers of this North-western Territory were few and far between. Then there were only about 5,000 acres of improved land in the Territory-the prairies and forests, the rivers and lakes of this "extensive tract of country" were mostly in the undisturbed and undisputed possession of untamed savage men and wild beasts Then the Indian trails, the bridle-paths and bark canoes, were the only signs of "internal improve provements," and the only guides and means o internal communication. Indeed "this part o the American Empire" was then almost an uninhabited and unimproved "tract of country," and school-houses, churches, canals, railways, steam boats and telegraphic wires-there were none. But there was a rich and productive soil, exhaustless mineral deposits, a genial and healthful climate, long rivers and inland seas-there were also a few usend of hardy pioneers-" little amiable communities" of " well ordered private families."

And now, in 1852, this North-western Territory comprises four States, containing about 4,500,000 people, entitled to 48 Representatives; has 23,000,000 of acres of improved land; raised in 1850, 40,000,000 bushels of wheat, 177,000,000 bushels of corn, 24,500,000 pounds of cheese, and 6,000,000 pounds of butter. It has McAdamized toods, canals and railroads made and being made throughout each State, with hundreds of elegant steamers plying upon its rivers and lakes, tele graphic communications between all its chief cities and towns and those of all other portions of the Union, with churches, colleges and school-houses, sufficient and convenient for the education of the millions. Yes, these "great (State) communities" were founded by, and their present prosperity and happiness are based upon, the early labors and influences of those energetic pioneer settlersthose few "well ordered families." And by "encouraging industry, frugality, temperance and every other moral virtue." the wilderness has dissppeared; the prairies, hills and valleys are "covered with flocks," and this portion of the American Empire new "blossoms like the rose."

Delegates to the Whig National Convention XXIXTH DISTRICT. -- The Albany Evening Journal announces the election on Wednesday of Gen. Comstock (Scott,) of Otsego Co., as a Delegate to Bultimore. The Convention

was unanimous for Scott. XXXIIID DETRICT .- Catteraugus Co. hus elected a Scott Delegation, and Chautauque Co., as far as heard from.

The Whig Meeting in Richmond Co.

It will be a sufficient reply to an "Old Whig, in The Express of yesterday, to state that Mr. O.E. Lee was in the room at the organization of the breting, and, knowing that too large a portion of the jettons present were not Whigs, moved that none bu Pigs be allowed to vote. His motion was seconded. but our "Old Whig " objected to its being put, and th

Cairman refused to put the question.

less assure my "Old Whig" friend that the Secreta" Tof the Castleton meeting is a veritable living person, and that he has been a voting and paying Whig there for the last four years.

THE DECISION,-It is understood that THE DECISION,—It is understood that cell fire of the eight Judges of the Court of Appeals united a cylinion that the Canal law was unconstitutional, its image is grainer, and image. Regards, Edmonds, Jewett, Gardiner, and image. Ruggles, Edmonds, Jewett, Gardiner, and image. Gridley was not present, and Judge Willes agrees a calculate any opinion, while Judge Welles gave a calculate his favor of the Constitutionality of the law. Although it may seem ungracious to refer to the political annites of the Judges of the highest Court in the same of the Judges of the highest Court in the same of the Judges of the highest Court in the same of the Judges of the highest Court in the same of the Judges of the highest Court in the same of the Judges of the highest Court in the same of the same of the Judges of the

das Barnburners.

opinions are gill retained in the hands of the stof revision. They will not, probably, be handed lisporter for publication before Monday or Tree-leest week. We shall give them to our readers as possible.

(Alleany Evening Journal.)

THE LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Bouthern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste Election of Scott Delegates to the National

Convention. Taov, Thursday, May 13, 1852. The Whig Convention for the nomination of a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, met at the Court House at 1 o'clock to-day. J. E. WHIPPLE, of Lansingburgh, was appointed Delegate, and E. M. PRATT, of Greenbush, substitute. These gentlemen are strong Scott men.

Canal Revenue Certificates

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.. ALBANY, Thursday, June 13, 1852. The Controller has decided that he cannot, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, pay the interest on the Canal Revenue Certificates. The Attor ney-General, I understand, will call upon the Banks to take up the Revenue Cartificates to the Controller's office, and supply the place with other stocks, or return the

Fugitive Slaves on the Wing.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, May 13, 1852.

Warrants have been issued to-day for the arrest of several fugitive slaves in this city. Three slaves are known to have been in the city yesterday, but they are believed to have taken a sudden departure by the underground radroad, and there is little prospect of any arrest of heiteo of the parties for whom warrants

The Anti-Slavery Society.
ROCHESTER, Wednesday, May 12, 1852.
The Society, as such, was not in session this forenoon. An informal meeting of its friends, to consider the state of the cause and the ways and means for promoting its ends, having commenced at 9 o'clock, was protracted till after 1 o'clock by an interlocutory discussion of certain matters introduced by Frederick Douglas, and pertaining to his own personal relations to the Society. The controversy was one in which the

public have little interest.

In the afternoon, the Society met at 2½ o'clock, the

President in the Chair.

Henry C. Wright offered the following resolution, and supported it in a brief but animated speech :

supported it in a brief but animated speech:

Resolved, That Slavery is a wrong, whose existence for one hour, no circumstance, law, Constitution, book or being in the universe is competent to make right. It is our duty to feel, speak, and act towards whatever sanctions it precisely as we feel—speak and act towards Slavery itself.

Mr. Wright was followed briefly by Mr. Pickard and by Mr. Barker in support of the resolution.

The following resolutions from the Business Committee were read by the President:

Resolved, That the Slavery-power draws its life-blood from the perverted moral sentiment of the masses, and not from the constitution and statutes of the Government, nor from the creeds and ordinances of the Church; and hence, the only appropriate work of the Abolitionists is the correction of public sentiment by the faithful preaching of Anti-Slavery truth.

public sentiment by the faithful preaching of Anti-Slavery truth.

*Rewired**, In the language of John Quincy Adams, it cannot be denied that the slave-holding lords of the South prescribe, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions, to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave-trade. The second was the stipulation to surrender Fegitive Slaves—an engagement posturely prohibited by the laws of God, from Shat; and thindly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves, for articles of menchandize under the name of persons; therefore,

*Revoived**, That to call a Government thus constituted a Democracy, is to insule the understanding of mankind—that it is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and Slavery—that its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people in the American Congress, and thereby to make the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of Slavery the vital and animating spirit of the National Government.

ment. leed, That the first duty of every friend of the slave is

Government.

Resolved, That the first duty of every friend of the slave is to come out from such a compact, and to refuse every act and every office which binds him to fidelity to such a Constitution, or to take an oath in its support.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston, made an extended and able sigument in support of these resolutions and in opposition to the doctrine of Gerritt Smith, Lysauder Spooner, and others, that the Constitution of the United States is an Anti-Stavery instrument. Mr. Phillips was interrogated at different points in his argument by Mr. Pickerd, of Rochester, and by Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse. He contended, that as the Constitution contains certain clauses supporting and sanctioning Slavery, no friend of liberty could consistently take an oath to sustain it. He said, the doctrine that every man, in his official capacity, has a right to construe the Constitution for himself, in defiance of the Supreme Court, would lead hewitably to anarchy—that of necessity there must be an umpire, a central power to interpret the instrument—a power by which all parties are alike bound; on any other principle civil government would be a mere larce.

S. D. Porter, Esq., of Rochester, spoke briefly, but

on any other principle civil government would be a mere farce. S.D. Porter, Esq., of Rochester, spoke briefly, but with much carnestness and force, in reply to Mr.

Phillips.

Henry C. Wright referred to the clause in the Consti tution which makes the Supreme Court its legal inter-preter, and sustains the views of Mr. Phillips.

Frederick Douglas spoke briefly and with great ability, to show that the Constitution, rightly interpreted, is purely Anti Slavery.

Charles L. Remond of Massachusetts, a colored man was the first speaker of the evening. His principal opic was the Fugitive Slave Law, which he denounced n the severest terms. He claimed for the people of

n the severest terms. He claimed for the people of color equal rights with those of a white complexion, and appealed to the audience to cooperate with the Society in its efforts to entranchise and elevate the race wire which he was identified.

Mr. Wendell Phillips followed in a powerful speech, the subject of which was to show that the Anti-Slavery movement looks not to the employment of ecclesiastical and political machinery, but to the enlightenment and conversion of the people by moral means. He said the reformer must of necessity make himself unpopular with those whose sins he rebuked; he might time his speech to the most ducet notes of the gamet, and use the softest words of poesy, but the magnetic instincts of the sinner would be quick to discern his meaning.

Mr. Garrison spoke at considerable length on the position of the American Clergy and Church on the subject of Slavery. At the conclusion of his address the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, May 13.

THURSDAY, May 13.

Morning Session.

Samuel J. May, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied

the Chair.

After singing and prayer, the Committee to nominate officers mede their report. Lloyd Garrison was elected Presiden; Sidney Howard Gsy, Corresponding Secretary; Wendall Phillips, Recording Secretary; Francis Jackson, Treasurer.

The following were chosen an Executive Committee: William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson. Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman, Wendell Phillips, John Warren Weston, Sidney Howard Gsy, Eliza Lee Folen, James Russell, Sarah Pugh, Eliza Hovey, Samuel May, Jr.

May, Jr.

Abbey Kelly Folsom introduced a resolution, and supported it an able speech, intended to show that political and theological instrumentalities are not adapted to premote the Anti-Slavery cause. She was followed by Lindley Murray Moore, Stephen S. Foster, and others, after which the resolution was adouted.

S. Foster, and others, siter which the resolution was and opted.

During the progress of the discussion it was announced by Frederick Douglass that slave-hunters were in the Cuy, and that papers for the arrest of three fugitive slaves were being made out. The announcement produced intense excitement, and a company of gentlemen left the house to profier their assistance to the Vigilance Committee. Adjourned.

The National Eclectic Medical Convention-The Canal Enlargement.

The Canal Enlargement.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, May 13, 1852.

The National Eclectic Medical Conventhe Nucleon in Eccepta Medical Conven-tion adjourned at a late hour last night to meet in Phila-delphia on the 2d Tuesday of May, 1853. Many reports were read. The Committees for the ensuing year were appointed, and a large number of new members were added to the Sector.

ded to the Society.
'The Canal Enlargement meeting of the Democrats was well attended last evening. A string of resolutions were reported and laid on the table for an adjourned meeting. Speeches were made in favor of the enlargement, and pledging a hearty support to any constitutional measure.

Delegate to the Whig National Convention Boston, Thursday, May 13, 1852.

The IVth District Whig Convention net at Charlestown this morning, and elected Luther V. Bell, of Somerville, Delegate to the National Convention.

Mr. Bell's first preference is Mr. Webster; but he remarked he should act for the best good of the Whig party. Resolutions were passed in favor of Daniel Webster for President, and requesting their Delegate to act accordingly.

Kossuth at Fall River. Bosron, Thursday, May 13, 1852

Kossurn visited Fall River to-day. where he was received by a committee of arrange-ments, two military and several fire companies, and a growd of citizens. He spoke in the Town Hall, \$1 admittance being charged. The audience was quite large, notwithstanding the prevalence of a storm. It is now stated Kossutu will not go to Albany until Wednesday heat. Hon. Daniel Webster. Boston, Thursday, May 13, 1852.

Mr. WEBSTER has consented to address the citizens of Boston in Fancuil Hall before he returns

In a letter to the Kossuth Committee at Plymouth, yesterday, Mr. Webster states that his injury, though not permanent or serious, will detain him at Marshfield several days.

From Nova Scotla-Marine Disasters, &c.

By the Canada we have Halifax papers to May 11. The bark W. Miles, from Cork 42 days, for New-York, with 160 passengers, put into Halifax on the 10th inst. leaky. Accounts from the Straits of Canso to May 3 state that about 50 sailing vessels had arrived there, bound northward, which were unable to get further on account of the ice. Some of these are American

shermen.

The Straits were full of drifting ice, which continued

The Straits were full of dritting ice, which continued for a much later period than usual.

The bark Aurora, from Boston for Picton, was forced ashore by the ice near Powket Harbor, and the brig Manilla, from Halifax for Quebec, with West India produce, wat cut through and sunk at Ship Harbor.

Serious fears were entertained that all the vessels in the Straits would be more or less in juried by the ice.

Ascident to the Steamer Commodore.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, May 13, 1852.
The steamer Commodore broke her shaft when about 35 miles out from New-York. The passen-gers were taken off by the Worcester boat.

Anticipated Duel.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursddy, May 13, 1852. The City Authorities have received an anonymous communication that a duel is to come off to-morrow between Messrs. Woodhull and Frazer, in Jersey.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 13, 1852. This morning, on the corner of Favette

Ins morning, on the corner of rayette and Calvert-sta. Mr. League, a merchant of this city, levelled a double barreled rife at the breast of Joseph Creamer, a young man who seduced his daughter, and two weeks since married another lady.

One ball shattered the stock of a revolver in the breast pocket of Mr. Creamer, the other grazed his breast and passed through his right arm. The seduction has been the town talk for some months, and the rencontre has been generally anticipated.

From the South-The Catholic Council, &c.

Baltimore, Thursday, May 13, 1852.
The National Catholic Council to-day The National Catholic Council to-day held their second public session. It consisted only of requiem services for deceased prelates, and an address from Bishop Spalding, giving a biographical sketch of Bishops Flagett, Tyler and Eccleston. The Cathodral was crowded, and the ceremosies were very grand.

The bills on the St. Mary's Bank were worth, at Columbus, Ga., on the 7th inst., from 60 to 70 cents on the dollar. Col. Winter was receiving them in part tayment for produce.

The ship Prentice, recently on fire at Charleston, has been found little injured, but the cotton in her was seriously damaged by fire and water.

The Charleston Mercury publishes the seceptance of Mr. Desaussiere of his appointment as U. S. Senator.

Health of Mr. Clay.
Washington, Thursday, May 13, 1852.
Mr. Clay remains in much the same con-

Steamers West Wind and Ronnoke.

Nonrolk, Thursday, May 13, 1852. The steamship West Wind sailed to-day for New York. The Captuln and several of the crew and passengers are seriously ill. The stermship Rosnoke, for New York, salled yester-

Charleston, Tuesday, M y 11, 1852. The steamship Union, Capt. R. Adams, landed her passengers frym New-York in this city at 10 o'clock on Monday night.

The Florida at Savannah. SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 11, 1851.
The steamship Florida, Capt. Lyon, has
prived here in 61 hours from New-York.

Fall of a Building at Chicago.

Chicago, Thursday, May 13, noon, 1852.

The entire front of the large brick warehouse on Market-st, and which was filled with corn, belonging to C. M. Reed, of Eric, has just fallen, filling the street from 10 to 20 feet deep with bricks and grain. It is feared several persons are under the ruins, and as many men as can get at it are moving away the corn and rubbish.

XXXIST CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 13, 1852. A message was received from the House

with the Homestead bill.

After the presentation of petitions, Mr.

Brandury reported a bill amendatory of the Naturaliza

WADE offered a resolution, calling upon the Treasury for information respecting certain allowances rejected by the Department in settling the accounts of David Tod, late Minister of Brazil.

On motion of Mr. GEYER, the bill declar-

ing the assent of Congress to the State of Missouri, to impose a tax on Lands from and after the day of sale, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

THE FREE FARM BILL.

The Homestead bill was referred to the

Committee on Public Lands.

LAND FOR BAILBOADS.

Mr. SHIELDS introduced a bill granting lands to several States to aid in the construction of Railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

On the motion of Mr. PRATT, the Senate took up a bill directing a survey and estimation of the cost of constructing a Canal Basin at the terminus of the Chesapeske and Ohio Canal, in Georgetown, D-

Mr. WALKER opposed the bill. He

could not see why Congress should pay for a work purely a State undertaking.

Messrs. Pratt and Shields replied. After further debate, the bill was ordered

to be engrossed—Yess 30, Nays 7.
RIGHT OF WAY.
Mr. BRODHEAD introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant to the Pittaburgh and Kittaning and Warren Railroad Cempany, the right of way over the grounds of the United States at the Allegheny Arsensl.

DEFICIENCY BILL—COLLINS STEAMERS.

The Deficiency bill was then taken up Mr. WALKER said that the Senator from

Arkansas, (Mr. Borland) who yesterday commenced a speech on the Collins line amendment, and who had to stop in it because of illness, was now too unwell to attend the Senate to-day, and desired that that amendment should not be disposed of till he could have an opportunity of concluding the senate to-day. should not be disposed of till he could have an opportu-nity of concluding his remarks.

Mr. HUNTER suggested that that amend-

ment be passed over informally, and that other amend-ments be acted upon.

The CHAIR said this required unanimous

Messrs. Seward and Gwin objected They insisted on a vote on this amendment. When the bill was taken out of Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, the same question would be presented, and the Senator from Arkansas could then conclude his remarks. After a long debate, the objections were

The Cellins Line amendment was then

passed over informally, and the Senate proceeded to vote on other amendments. Among others, the follow-

vote on other amendments. Among others, the following were adopted:

\$18,000 for the repair of the steamer engaged in the Survey of Nantucket Shoals.

\$40,000 for the purchase of a site in San Francisco for a Custom House.

\$15,000 for purchasing a site for a Custom-House at Banger, and \$8,000 for a site for a Custom-House at Bath, Maine.

\$20,000 for a dépôt for coal at Key West, Florida.

Numerous small appropriations were agreed to for deficiencies in Indian allowances.

An amendment appropriating \$10,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the conduct, &c., of Indian Commissioners in California was rejected.

printing \$355,000 to indemnify the citizens of Georgia, Alatama and Florida, for Indian depredations in 1836 by the Creeks. This was debated.

Messrs. Bell, Clemens, Rusk and Dawson supported it. Messra Cass and HUNTER op-

Mr. BELL offered an amendment appro-

The debate was continued till 4 o'clock, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House met at 8 o'clock this morn-

ing. 5 members being present.

After prayer by the Chaplain, and the reading of the Journal, the House adjourned until Monday, when workmen immediately rushed in and commenced stripping the Hall, preparatory to the refitting and cleausing for the summer sension.

HAYTI.

Coronation of the Emperor. Po.T-AU-PRINCE, Monday, April 19, 1852.

Having observed in The Tribune articles favorable to the inter, sts of Hayti, and being invited by a mutual friend, I submi, to you the following notice of the coronation of Faustin I., which took place yesterday. This is an event which, of course, has been looked forward to with great interest by multitudes. For several weeks past very extensive preparations for for several weeks past very extensive preparations of it have been visible in all directions. The military force at the Capital had been greatly augmented. The princi-pal nobility of the Empire had assembled. The city was full of people. It is supposed that there were from fifteen to twenty thousand strangers at Port-au Prince An immense tent, capable of holding probably ten thous An immensetent, capable of holding probably ten thous and persons had been built upon the Champ de Mars, the decorations of which were not completed as late as Saturday night, the 17th inst. This tent was constructed and ornamented with much taste. The roof of the nave was a curvature, in the form of an arch, the rafeers of which were ornamented with rich double hangings, and the sides at the base of the curvature hung with wreaths of tri-colored (the national colors) tapestry, richly fringed, with a splendid national dag at each post. This was entered from the west by a plank walk about three reds wide, extending from the point where the imperial carriages and those of the nobility were to stop, and where also was a round tent of considerable magnitude, bearing on the top of the center-pole a very large silk flag. This tent appeared to serve as a sort of anti-chamber for the imperial family, as also for the courtiers and ladies of honor. This walk, as also for the courtiers and ladies of honor. This walk, as also the entire nave and the extensive apartments assigned to the senators, representatives, consuls and commercial gentlemes, together with the musicians' gailery, were all carpeted with blue broadcloth, such as the Government uses for military coust. There was still an immense space to be occupied by a portion of the imperial guards and the populace, who only had the green grass of the Chang de Mars to stand upon. At a considerable distance from the tent were immense bodies of military formed in a hollow square, and thus protecting the whole scene on every side. The eastern half of the nave was elevated about five feet from the ground, and arranged in the form of a Catholic chapel, with a richly or samanated altar at the east end; a prie-Mieu, (or desk for their majesties to kneel and pray upon.) all covered with gold, except the cushion, stood upen the north side not far from the altar; and upon the south side still, further from the altar; and upon the south side still, further from the altar; and upon and persons had been built upon the Champ de Mars, the

thoroughly plated with gold and cushioned with rich purple.

A circumstance somewhat amusing happend to me the day before the coronation. I was taking a walk in the early part of the day, and took the fancy to go and see the imperial tent. I entered the plank walk, where I met a friend, with whom I approached the entrance of the nave, when a military officer told me that it was too late to go in, as the workmen had commenced their labor. But after a few mements he said to me, "Go in." I bowed and stepped in. My friend told me afterward that he overheard this officer say to his comrades, that he had done well to let me go in, for very likely I might be one of the family! He was probably from the mountains and rather green, and judged that because I was a foreigner I was very likely a Prince, and therefore of necessity connected with the imperial family!

A solute at sunset, and fire-works in the evening, at

family!

A salute at sunset, and fire-works in the evening, an nounced the approaching featival. All was bustle and preparation. The consuls, and other classes specially invited, were requested to be present at 6 o'clock in the morning. As early as 2 o'clock the military forces were in movement, and there was little chance for sleeping more. I arrived on the ground at 6 o'clock and found already a large body of people present. The apartment assigned to the commercial men and to untitled strangers was so full that I feared to enter, on account of the extreme heat. I therefore passed round to the other side of the tent and placed myself near the balustrade in the pit, which was as yet but little occupied. This, however, was a step which I had occasion bitterly to regret afterward. After standing about one hour, the guards entered and the crowd pressed in upon me so closely that I was in a very serious condition—hardly room to stand, and perhaps a greater difficulty to leave. After about another hour the clergy entered, with all the pomp and show of their gaudy system. I hoped for the sake of my legs and back that I should not be kept standing much longer; but alsa! another hour passed before the arrival of the Emperor. The Empress, with a tiara upon her head, appeared first, under a very highly ornamental canopy. Her dress was of cream-colored satin, richly ornamental with gold lace, fringe, and other trappings to correspond. The Emperor appeared with the crown upon his head, as if he would show the clergy of Rome that he was not dependent upon them for the privilege of wearing it. Indeed, it is said here that the reason why he had no bishop, was because the Pope asked concessions whileh he considered unreasonable. Yankees are good at guessiag. They will readily imaging what sort of concessions would be asked in regard to Protestant missions here. But to return. At about 9 o'clock the Emperor appeared. Cries loud and long of "Finel Emperor." and the excitement consequent upon them for the protestant missions here langue. He waked siso under a canopy. He carried the scepter in his right hand, which was so long that when standing upon the floor the eagls that surrounded the top was higher than his head. In his left hand, also, he carried another scepter of nearly the same length, but having no eagle upon it. As I am but a simple republican, I suppose I shall not be held responsible for not knowing intuitively the meaning of all these monarchical insignia. I will therefore say frankly that I do not know the use of this scepter; and indeed, if I must say the truth, I can see but little use in any of this mummery. "But every one to his notion." I am sure I will not complain, either of the Emperor or his insignia, as long as he will not interfere with the work of the Goppel; and I am happy to say, that from several occurrences I am inclined to think him by no no means unfriendly to our work as missionaries. I must say that he looked very well, and I am quite sure that a crown sits as well over his chubby and cheerful face, as it would over the long, moustached and dashardly visage that the painters give to Louis Napoleon. The Emperor's dress, or rather (to forget for a moment the crown) that portion of it which covered the lower part of his humanity, was embroidered pumps, apparently of white satin, ornamented with golden stars; a tunic of light-colored satin, richly adorned with gold lace, tinseled fringe, &c., and reaching, fringe and all, nearly to his feet; a purple mantle, richly set with golden stars, and surmounted with an ermine cape of great beauty.

Thus attried, the Emperor and Empress mounted the

tunic of light-colored satin, richly adorned with gold lace, tinseled fringe, &c., and reaching, fringe and all, nearly to his feet; a purple mantle, richly set with golden stars, and surmounted with an ermine cape of great beauty.

Thus attired, the Emperor and Empress mounted the steps to the chapel, and advancing to the altar, placed their crewns upon their pris Dieu, except that the Empress kept the wreath, said to be studded with diamonds, upon her head, after which they seated themselves at their pric Dies. The services were now fully commenced. These I need not describe, as they were such as are common in Catholic churches on similar occasions. And for myself, not being able any longer to see their Majesties, seated at their pric Dieu, on account of the great number of courtiers that thronged the chapel. Ibegan to think very seriously again of my fatigue, and cencluded that I must seek some way of changing my position. Finally, at about 10 o'clock, laving already stood four hours constanty, I worked my way through the crowd, and succeeded to get outside of the tent. I now made my way to the other side, and after some effort, succeeded in reaching the merchants quarters. Here, for some time, I was lavoring in fruitless attempts to see their Majesties, when, at near 11 o'clock, I obtained a seat upon a balustrade, where I ottained a view of their Majesties, when, at near 11 o'clock, I obtained a seat upon a balustrade, where I ottained a view of their Majesties heads, they being still seated at their pric Dieu. The service seemed excessively long, and multitudes were desirous of seeing it come to a close, when, to our great relief, at 11 o'clock, they rose from their seats, proceeded to the altur, where the Emperor received his crown from the hands of the Vicar-General, and placed it upon his own head, as also the tiar of the Empress, which he placed upon her head. The Emperor did not seem entirely at his case with the crown upon his head. It seemed rather heavy, and he occasionally raised his hand to stea

joy, occupied the masses during the evening, while, at our house, a small company was collected to sing and pray, and listen to the preaching of the Gospel. We understand there is to be a cessation of business for eight days, accompanied with extraordinary demonstrations of public joy.

Yours, respectfully,
W. L. Jund, Baptist Missionary. EUROPE.

Our papers by the Canada came to hand last evening. The telegraph has skimmed all the

-In consequence of the vote of the House, the Crystal Palace will be immediately sold to private parties, whose offer of £70,000 had already been conditionally accepted—the condition being that the bargain should not take effect if the building was ratined on its present site. The work of removal will commence on the 1st of May, the opening day of the Exhibidion last year.

Gen. Rosas is at Plymouth. We quote:

"Shortly after landing, the General took up his quarters at Moorshead's Royai Hotel, Fore-st., Devonport, where he was visited by the Port Admiral, Sir John Ommanney, and other heads of departments. Sir John Rolt, the Commander of the forces in the Western District, was prevented by sickness from calling at the hotel. In consequence of a Treasury order, every respect was paid by the officers of the Conflict to the noble visitor, and at the Custom-House every facility was given for the ready clearance of his baggage. General Don Manuel de Rosas, who is about 59 years of age, appears to be in excellent health and spirits. He is accompanied by his daughter, Sonoresta Donna Manuels de Rosas; also, by his son, Don Juan Rosas, 38; son's wrife, Senhora Donna Mercevas Rosas; and grand-son, Don Juan Manuel Rosas; Brigadier General Don Pascuell Echaquer, late Governor of Santa Fé; Col, Don Gortommo Costa, Col. Don Manuel Febre, and four domestics. It is stated to be the intention of Gen. Rosas to reside permanently in the neighborhood of Plymouth."

— The Right Hon. Sir Stratford Canning, Ambassador at Constantinople, has been raised to Gen. Rosas is at Plymouth. We quote :

ning, Ambassador at Constantinople, has been raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Stratford de Rod-cliffe, of Redeliffe, in the County of Somerset.

— The marriage of Lady Constance

Leveson Gower, yougest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Southerland, with the Earl Grosvenor, eldest son of the Marquis of Westminster, was solemnized in the presence of her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and a distinguished circle of the friends of both noble families.

IRELAND.

-A commission waited upon the Earl of Eglinton concerning the Irish packet station :

of Eglinton concerning the Irish packet station:

Bis Excellency said that the report of the Commissioners on the subject of an American packet-station being in favor of Holyhead, would probably at present seem to operate against the objects sought for; but, for were that the whole transit between the United States of America and the United Kingdom should pass through Ireland. [Applause.] He wished it to be understood that in so saying he did not pledge blinself to anything; but of this he could assure the deputation—that toward the forwarding of their objects they had his good wishes; though, as he was not Chancellor of the Exchequer, he feared those slone would not construct the pier and breakwater. [Laughter.]

The Victims, of '48.—Seven Lords, nine Bishops, twenty-seven Members of Parliament, the

THE VICTIMS, OF 43.—Seven Lords, nine Bishops, twenty-seven Members of Parliament, the Mayors of Dublic, Cork, Limerick, Wexford, Sligo, Drogbeds and Clommel, with some scores of Aldermen, Doctors of Laws, Justices of the Peace, &c., in Ireland, have petitioned the Queen for the pardon of Wm. Smith O'Brien and his compatriots in the resistance of 1848.

—The approaching Parliamentary elections of the contraction of the contract

tion attracts very general attention in Ireland. It is evident that the Whigs must lose ground in that contest, but not so sure that the Tories will gain. There will be a large addition to the 'Catholic Defense' and inde-pendent ranks.

FRANCE.

—It is announced that the Government will forthwith present the budget for the year 1853 to the Corps Législatif. The Council of State assembled on Monday and Tuesday to examine various services and to arrange the amount of the expenditure definitively. It is said that the budget of 1853 offers but a slight difference from that of 1852. The effective force of the army is to be maintained, but the budget of the War Department is to be diminished by some millions. The deficit is said to be about 40,000,000, but it may be considerably diminished by the suppression of various credits not employed.

—The Moniteur publishes two decrees, ordering that functionaries of all ranks and all employées connected with the Departments of Finance and Public Instruction, shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution within one month from the 1st of May next. The decrees remind these functionaries and employées that a refusal to take the oath will entail on them the loss of their situations. -It is announced that the Government

that a refusal to take the oath will entail on them the loss of their situations.

—The Public, which only yesterday advocated a new appeal to the people, has made a giant stride in advance to day, and holds out the probability of the definitive establishment of the Emptre in twelve days from this time, by the shouting of the soldiery in the Champ-de-Mars. This article is the most striking shadew of the coming event that has yet been seen.

—The Gazette of Augsburg says that an extraordinary ambassador from Louis Napoleon is expected at St. Petersburg, to treat of certain interesting questions relating to the balance of power is Europe.

-General Dufour, extraordinary envoy of the Swiss Government, has arrived in Paris, to confer with the President of the Frence Republic on the ques-tions debated between France and Switzerland. —The Moniteur contains a fresh shower

of largesses to the army. This is a decree ordaining that the year 1851 shall count as a year of camp dgn to those troops who were called upon in any part of the French territory to suppress the resistance offered to the usurpation of December 2.

—The Patrie states "that the Minister

of Police has signified to the proprietors of foreign jour-nais that they will be required to insert contradictions of all false news published by them, and in case of their refusal, their newspapers will not be allowed to enter -It is stated that the Treasury has ta-

ken possession of the proceeds of the sale of the library of the late King.

—M. Teste, the ex-Minister, died at Chaillot, after an illness of three days.

—M. de Rayneval, the French Ambas-

sador at the Papal Court, has arrived in Paris from

The Paris correspondence of the In-—The Paris correspondence of the Independence Belge contains the following statement:
Some days ago the English Ministry was informed that Kossuth was on the point of quitting the United States to return to England. Comprehending how much alarm the presence of the great Hungarian agitator would occasion to the Austrian Government, the British Cabinet hastened to give, proprio motu, to M. de Bual Schauenstein, fresh pacific assurances, and communicated to him the energetic measures it intended to take, remaining, however, within the limits of strict legality, in case Kossuth sought to renew his revolutionary plots upon the Continent.

-At Vincennes, a terrible explosion destroyed all the fireworks destined for May 10. The men being at dinner, none were hurt.

PRUSSIA.

—On the opening of the Second Chamber, M. Manteufiel, the Minister-President, communicated to the House a royal message by which the King declares out of force, after August 7, Articles 65, 66, 57, and 68, of the Constitution, which will prescribe the fature organization of the First Chamber. He will constitute the Upper House by a royal ordinance. According to the Constitution, proclaimed autocratically by the King three years ago, the First Chamber, as then constituted, was to exist as a part of the Legislature unitl August 7 of this year, when the articles above mentioned were to come into force. Those articles provide that together with royal, princely, and noble personages, sitting of personal right, or in virtue of royal nomination, elected deputies shall be members of the Upper House. For months the government has been endeavoring to get rid of the elective principle, with the concurrence of the Parliament. But on Monday the Second Chamber refused to countenance the change, and immediately Frederick William, despite his oath, breaks down the barriers of the constitution, and affects a power as absolute as that of the great Frederick. We may now expect to see in Prussia a senate as respectable and in fluential as that of Louis Napoleon. — The Prussian National Gazette announces that the Germanic Diet insists on the state of siege being raised in Electoral Hesse.

—A monster trial is about to come on -On the opening of the Second Cham-

-A monster trial is about to come on at the Weimar Assizes. Fifty three of a band of some two hundred individuals who, in 1848, crossed the Prus-sian fros tiers, and plundered a landholder and his fam-ily of all his papers, deeds and leases, have been dis-covered.

AUSTRIA.

- A letter from Vienna, of April 21, states that all Kossuth's relatives have been set at therety by the Austrian Government, and that they will leave the southy on the late of May.

— The late Prince Schwarzenberg has

left a fortune of 500,000 florins, which, by his will, dated in 1847, he leaves, charged with several legacies, to the Princess Matilda, his sister.

— The large armaments prepared by Austria, in Transylvania, gives serious alarm to the Purte.

SPAIN.

-All the Ministers had repaired to Aranjuez to submit to the Queen the petition of the Madrid journalists. The Council, it was said, resolved:

1. The demand of the octioners, who claimed a modification of the clause of the law on the press relative to responsible editors, should not be acceeded to; and 24, that the present electoral law should be modified. The rumors, however, were considered to require confirmation.

PIEDMONT.

-The Journal de Turin, of the 29th ult, has, under the head of "latest in following paragraph:

Two successive shocks have been felt like those of an earthquake. The powder magazine of Borgo Dors has exploded. The population is hurrying to the scene of disaster. The rappel is being beaten. All the faubourg is on fire. A barrack has fallen down. Two hundred deaths are spoken of.

—On the 26th ult. M. Pinelli was buried

at Turin with the highest honors that could be paid to a subject—the King, the Senate and the Chamber of De-putes being represented, and the Ministers attending in person at his funeral.

-M. Thiers has arrived in Turin.

ROME.

-The Pontifical Court still contemplates —The Pontifical Court still contemplates the reëstablishment of the Catholic domination. After having obtained concessions from Austria and from Spain with reference to matters connected with religion and the press, it now wishes to give the law to Tuscany and Sardinia. From the former it demands the destruction of the works of the great Leopold! and from the latter conditions that are inadmissible—such as the renunciation of the law on civil marriages, the recall af Moneignor Franzoni, Archbishop of Turin, and the censorship of the press in religious matters. The Court of Rome is well aware that Fledmont with refuse such conditions; nevertheless it insists on them, relying as it does on the support of the Catholic powers, but at the almost certain risk of dangerously agisting the country, and placing the Sardinian Government in the greatest embarrasement.

-Accounts from Rome state that the Grand Duke Corstantine and the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia are to arrive at Rome on the 7th of May.

—A letter from Rome of the 12th, in

the Augsburg Garette, states that the Prince de Canino is to receive 300,000f, for his palace at Rome, which he is to give up to his eldest son. The palace, it is said, is worth more, but is encumbered with mortgages.

TUSCANY.

-The Ministerial crisis still continues at Florence. It is, nevertheless, believed that the Leo-poldine laws will be either repealed or modified, not-withstanding the opposition of eight Ministers out of nine.

-The final examination of the ballot opened at Berne, as to whether the present authorities should remain in power, has given us a definitive re-

SWITZERLAND.

TURKEY. -The Trieste Gazette states that the

Turkish and Austrian Governments have entered into a treaty, by which they bind themselves mutually to give up deserters and criminals who seek refuge in their respective territories. In execution of this treaty, adds the Triests Gazetts, the Austrian Government has already given up to Turkey six soldiers and a criminal, who had fled into Austria. -Constantinople letters of the 15th ult. — Constantinople letters of the 15th uitrefer to an angry correspondence between Austria and
the Porte, on the subject of the troubles in Bosnia, and
the iil spirit openly manifested in that city toward Austrian subjects. Report says that the demand made upon
the Porte is likely to receive an unreserved denial.
The Egyptian question was believed to be noar a satisfactory arrangement, owing to the conciliatory advice
given by Sir Stratford Canning, which the Porte expressed itself willing to adopt.

BELGIUM. -The laying down of the electric telegraph between England and Belgiu n is to be commonced without delay. The wire is ready The hiae will go from Dover to Nieuport, and not Osterd, as at first

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Wright Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular. Wright Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular,
Per Canada;
At the date of our last Circular advices (25d instant, per
Europa) our Cotton Market closed steadily, with sales of
\$3,000. Since then we are in possession of sevices per Humboldt, Canada and Atlantic, all which had in some measure
been anticipated, and, in consequence, failed to produce any
marked effect, and a fair demand has daily been the ruling Cature of the week. On Satunday the estimated sales were \$,000,
Monday 7,06, 5 needs v 12 000, Wednesday 12,000, Thursday
9,000, business on the last three days being increased by some
large speculative investments in ordinary Cotton, which,
from being very abundant and offered freely at low rates, has
attracted after time. Symners and Experiers have also operated to a fair extent in the better classes, the inquiry being
freely met by holders, who, in the face of a heavy import
for past three days, have evinced more esgernes to make

for past three days, have sales from stock on hand, and camed a little Breagant prices.

The total sales (as per details in annexed statement) smoont to 60,910 hales, of which speculators have taken 18,110, and exporters 10,110 bales, and include 53,750 American, of which 13,740 are to speculators, and 7 230 to exporters.

The import for some time is 70,467 bales of which 97,435 are

Paricks To-DAY:

For B. Midding, Ordinary,
Fer B. Per B.

New-Orleans 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.4 20.44

Mobile 0.55 0.55 0.4 20.44

Atlantic 0.55 0.55 0.4 20.44

The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, 3,004

speculators and 1,000 to exporters; the market closing with very fire offerings, and in some instances at a slight reduction in price.

speculators and 1,000 to exporters; the market closing with very free offerings, and in some instances at a slight reduction in price.

The actual stock on hand (exclusive of about 60,000 bales arrived, but not yet reported.) made up to-day, turns out about 10,000 bales more than the weekly estimates, of which excess 3,000 are American.

The only novelty to report upon this week is the increase to our stock augmented by a change of wind, bringing in a large supply, which, when fairly on the market, will setter test prices. That some concession on present rates will ensure we are quite prepared for, as holders will, no doubt, be anxious sellers, not so much from want of confidence in the article as to secure the profit, (small though it be, many of the shipments admit of at above quotations. We do not, however, look for any material reduction in prices or depression of long duration, as the moneyed interests are quite prepared to take hold when the lowest point is supposed to have been reached, and a similar feeling has for some time past governed the operations of both the trade and exporters.

In the Manufacturing Districts a like feeling has tonded to check husir, ess. Buyers are known to hold considerable orders, and are waiting the most favorable moment for operating. The light stocks of both Goods and Yanni hald by Spinners and Manufacturers causes considerable firmness on their part, and, produg the effect of the recent import of Cotton on our market, no change of moment can be looked for.

Although the reported import of Breadstuffs this week is

Cotton on our market, no change of moment can be looked for.

Although the reported import of Breadstuffs this week is light, the actual increase to our stock of FLOUR in particular is considerable, and the promise of further and oasty additions, together with the seasonable change in the weather, has produced rather a depressing influence on prices, excepting Indian Coun, which commands fail rates. At today's merket there was a good attentiance, hat the business transacted in Wheat and Flour was only to moderate extout, without change in value. We came a table of import, experts, prices, &c.:

Asies—The demand for Pots does not improve, and 24/6 is now with difficulty obtained. Pearls are in fair request at 27/49 cwt.

CLOVER SEED—The season now being over, sales now making are to hold over; about 40 tierces have changed hands at 37/ to 44/.

FLAN SEED nominal, and no demand.

LAND has been to retail inquiry only, in anticipation of increased supplies soon being on the market. Sales embrace about 36 tuns, at 47/ to 48/40 cwt.

Tallow continues very dull at prices in favor of buyers.

Turpersynine, Spirits, and Tak—No transactions for wast of stock.

Besin has arrived freely, and reduced the value. Sales of

of stock.

RESIN has arrived freely, and reduced the value. Sales of RESIN has arrived freely, and reduced the value. Sales of 500 bbls, are reported at 5 for common, up to 12 for fine; but less money would now be taken.

LINSEED CARES have been in better request, and sold readily at 27 10 for thin oblong \$\psi\$ text. have changed hands at 17 to 18 6 \$\phi\$ cvst. in bond.

RICE has been in fair request, and 150 text. have changed hands at 17 to 18 6 \$\phi\$ cvst. in bond.

OILS—Whale has been taken freely at £30 to £32, and the market is now bare. Sperm is worth £79 to £35, and Lard £44 to £46 \$\psi\$ tun.

Yours, respectfully,

P. S.—May 1—To day there is a fair demand for Corross, and sales may possibly reach \$\epsilon\$,600 bales, at unchanged prices.

Corn Market.

Corn Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 27, 1252.

With decreasing deliveries from the growers of late, the William trade in both the agricultura and consuming districts of this country is again, in most cases, reported 1/ \$\psi\$ or higher, and Spring Corn, owing to the continuous dry parthing weather, to be tending rather apward. In several parts of Ireland they have at length had some rain, which is said to have refreshed the face of the country; but the is said to have refreshed the face of the country; but the milliem being still short of water, no material change in the milliem being still short of water, no material change in the milliem being still short of water, no material change in the stated to be gradually on the advance.

The receipts of English and Irish produce into this port since Tuesday last are, on the whole, very u oderate; with a partial change of wind, however, for a short time last week, but which quickly returned into the east, and still remains in that quarter, erroral foreign Grain vessels, out of the arge fleet so long wind-bound as see, worked isward, conveying if m the American States a fair quantity of Wigar and Indian Coan, with a good supply of Phoug, with the exception of a liberal a rival of Brans, or mpartively light; the exports of Wheat, Flour and Indian Coan, hence, chiefly te Ireland, continuing unabased.

Our market the moraning having been well attended by those markets, evinced more confidence in the trade, we